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TRANSACTIONAL COMPUTER SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a transactional computer system, namely a computer system adapted to perform negotiation and decision making functions related to a transaction.

Transactional computer systems are known for use in the financial and business world for conducting transactions such as, for example, ordering product, currency exchange, or the sale and purchase of stock, shares and bonds. Such systems are designed specifically for the particular function or functions which they are to perform.

Rule-based systems using what is generally known as artificial intelligence are also known. These are based on a large number of rules which are specific to the particular environment in which they are to be used. A given system is designed for a particular type of transaction, and if a new type of transaction is envisaged a new system will have to be designed specifically for that purpose.

We have appreciated that it would be highly desirable to provide a generalised transactional system which can be adapted to many specific types of transaction, and furthermore we have appreciated that such a generalised transactional computer system can be made by using the ideas and features described in the following and claimed in the claims appended to this description.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention is defined in the independent claims below to which reference should now be made. Advantageous features are set forth in the appendant claims.

5 According to the present invention there is provided
a transactional computer system comprising a plurality of
entities including at least one entity of each of the
following forms, a first entity (Thing entity) having the
properties of identifying a client system and uniquely
10 identifying an object in that client system, a second
entity (Proposal entity) for defining a transaction, the
second entity being subordinate directly or indirectly to
a first entity and having the properties of modelling at
least one external agent to carry out a transformation in
15 relation to the first entity, and a third entity (Decision
entity) capable of communicating with a second entity and
having the properties of defining the types of decision
that may be made, and determining the responses in
relation to those decisions.

20 Preferably the computer system further comprises at
least one fourth entity (Assignment entity) subordinate to
an associated first entity, the fourth entity having the
properties of uniquely identifying the associated first
entity, and identifying a particular type of assignment or
25 transformation to be applied to the first entity. This
entity may be combined with the second entity.

 Additionally the computer system preferably further
comprises at least one further entity (Tender entity)
associated with a plurality of second entities and a
30 single first entity, and identifying at least a quantity.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will now be described in more detail by way of example, with reference to the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 illustrates the heirarchical structure of the entities in a preferred computer system embodying the invention;

Figure 2 is a flow chart illustrating the NewEntity procedure in the preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 3 is a flow chart illustrating the RegisterEntity procedure in the preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 4 is a flow chart illustrating the LoadHierarchy procedure in the preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 5 is a flow chart illustrating the Math: AddDecision procedure in the preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 6 is a flow chart illustrating the Cube: Apply Decision procedure in the preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 7 is a flow chart illustrating the Item(EntityKey) procedure in the preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 8 is a flow chart illustrating the Math: GetMathValue procedure in the preferred embodiment of the invention; and

Figure 9 is a flow chart illustrating the Cube: GetValue procedure in the preferred embodiment of the invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

5 This system is embodied in a computer software module which, when included in a client system, will capture the complexity of its negotiations, but leave the description of those transactions to the client system. The system makes possible the management of the transaction space in a straightforward, and effective manner. It does not, however, manage the transaction space directly. Rather, 10 it supports the modelling of the transaction space in a convenient and effective manner, and then, once modelled, it is for the client system to respond to the situations discerned and captured in the model. The power of the system is in its flexibility for modelling and managing the client system's complex transaction space. 15

20 The system will only capture and supply information without using it for its own internal manipulation. It is better to record what people claim, and then leave the external clients/parties to resolve their claims, than it is to try to decide the truth of a matter. Consequently, the validity or otherwise of the supplied information has no bearing on the system. However, it may have a significant bearing on the satisfactory use of the system; therefore the client system should validate the 25 information supplied and act accordingly.

30 The system comprises a hierarchy of entities: a Thing, a Proposal and a Decision, and optionally an Assignment and/or a Tender. Each entity type has a set of properties appropriate to its role. These are described in more detail below as part of the preferred embodiment. It is a feature of the system that an extension of the modelling environment can be achieved by the provision of additional properties per entity.

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THE THING ENTITY

The system supports the modelling of the existence of external objects by provision of a 'Thing' entity. In the preferred embodiment, the Thing entity has fields

5 ClientSystem, and ClientSystemReference. The ClientSystem field is an identifier of the client system itself, and the ClientSystemReference field is an identifier by which the implicit existence of an object identified by that Reference is posited.

10 No validation as to the nature of that implicit object is either attempted or warranted, nor of any other information pertaining to the world outside the system.

A ClientSystemReference to a Thing must be unique, so that all behaviours and data to a common external thing
15 will be mapped and managed by a common internal Thing. Client applications must ensure that they have implemented an appropriate nomenclature to ensure unique references per client system.

THE ASSIGNMENT ENTITY

20 The system supports the modelling of assignments or transformations applied to external objects. It does so by provision of an 'Assignment' entity. An Assignment, for the purposes of the system, is regarded as a transformation that may be applied to a Thing, for example
25 an operation which can be conducted in relation to an object. Thus, in the system's entity hierarchy, an Assignment is subordinate to and applies to a Thing.

An Assignment will comprise in particular an identifier for the particular type of assignment or
30 transformation to be applied. This key information is supplied by the external client system in the Assignment's 'Redirection' field, see below.

35 Timing of an assignment will often be significant to the external client. A facility to recognise timing may, if desired, be provided by the inclusion of fields appropriate to each of the distinct entity types. In

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particular, fields relating to overall deadlines for Assignments may be included in that entity.

LINKING ASSIGNMENTS

5 The system supports sequential modelling of assignments. As an example: with a Thing(CAR), Assignment(WASH) might be followed by Assignment(DRY). The assignment sequence is maintained by referring to WASH as the predecessor, to DRY.

THE TENDER ENTITY

10 The client system is allowed to group together a set of proposals, thus allowing more complex negotiation behaviours to be modelled. For example, as its name implies, Tenders and auctions may be modelled. The system allows the creation of the Tender entity and notes its
15 corresponding external reference.

THE PROPOSAL ENTITY

The system includes an important facility to model the existence of agents to carry out the transformations. As an example this might be a cleaning machine which is
20 required to wash a car. This is supplied by a 'Proposal' entity.

A client system wishing to identify the potential for an agent to impact an assignment's fulfilment will create a Proposal. Since in the preferred embodiment the
25 Proposal has a bearing on a particular Assignment, it is subordinate to an Assignment in the hierarchy and in the preferred embodiment applies to a single Assignment only. Where there is no Assignment entity, a Proposal may be subordinate to a Thing; either way it is seen that a
30 Proposal is subordinate directly or indirectly to a Thing.

The identification of an agent by a client system is at no time validated by the system, but is deemed to be supplied by the client system as a rational and satisfactory identity.

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The system provides for modelling situations where the potential action of the agent may often have arisen as a matter of negotiation. The counter-party to the agent in this negotiation is also identifiable by the client system.

The system includes a facility to distinguish the current direction of the negotiation.

The Proposal itself carries a rich set of features, sufficient and appropriate to the complexity of the environments it is intended to be capable of modelling.

The preferred embodiment supports the following features within a Proposal, each being a field supporting input by the client system. The identity of the agent capable of impacting the Assignment is held in the field 'Downline'. The counterparty to the agent in this negotiation is held in the field 'Upline'. In regard to a specific proposal, the Upline will have no direct impact upon the Assignment. The direction of the negotiation is implemented as a boolean flag 'DirectionGoingUp', which may be either true or false.

For example, a proposal going DOWN, whereby the party making the proposal is the Upline and expects a reply from the Downline, models a request or command. Conversely, a proposal going UP, whereby the party making the proposal is the Downline and expects a reply from the Upline, models the function of volunteering.

A proposal is something to be considered and a decision made on it. A proposal is therefore conveniently recorded using the expression Consider.Do, as will be seen below.

As indicated above, a facility to recognise timing may be provided by the provision of fields to reflect the same. Deadlines for making a decision, and for complying (completing an assignment) may be included in the Proposal Entity.

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GROUPING PROPOSALS

By grouping proposals it is possible to extend the flexibility of the modelling environment to support the tracking of complex interactions. For example, cause and effect, flow modelling, command and control and the like, can be grouped. This grouping is accomplished by using Subordinate Proposals and Sibling Proposals.

SUBORDINATE PROPOSALS

A further feature of the preferred system is the modelling of subordinate proposals. For example, in a factory, a Thing(CLIENTORDER) with an Assignment(FILL) may require a sequence of proposals before it can be fulfilled. This may include the interaction of several people. These proposals should be grouped together. To achieve this the ProposalID of the Superior proposal is recorded in all subordinate proposals using the field SuperiorProposalRefID.

SIBLING PROPOSALS

A further feature of the system is the grouping together of proposals regarding the same matter. For example, if in a warehouse a customer wants 1000 ball bearings, but there is only 800 on the shelf, then 200 will have to be refused. All of this information will be stored in many proposals, but all regarding the same matter (i.e. the order for 1000 ball bearings). To achieve this grouping all sibling proposal entities store the original ProposalID in the field SiblingProposalRefID.

COMBINED PROPOSAL/ASSIGNMENT ENTITY

As described above, the assignment entity is optional. The features of the assignment entity, if included, may be combined with a proposal entity to provide a combined proposal/assignment entity which has

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the properties of both a proposal entity and an assignment entity.

THE DECISION ENTITY

5 The system records the response from the counter-party in regard to a corresponding proposal. This is the role of the Decision Entity which is subordinate to and can communicate with a single one of the Proposals. Delegated proposals are tracked by passing the Decision
10 for a Subordinate Proposal to the Superior Proposal. An individual position in a negotiation is tracked by passing a Decision for a Sibling Proposal to all the other Sibling Proposals with the same SiblingProposalRefID field.

15 The response recorded by the decision entity can be: decline, accept, partially accept, or forward. Forwarding involves accepting the proposal but finding another agent actually to undertake it. The responses are recorded in the form Decline.Do, or Accept.Do, and so on, as appropriate.

20 THE DECISION SCHEMA

 In order to derive effective meaning from the system, external decisions need to be recorded in a consistent, effective and intuitive manner. The protocol for so doing is implicitly provided by the creation of a logical
25 structure, termed the decision schema. The decision schema comprises multiple dimensions and defines what types of decision may be stored. Each dimension comprises a set of direct fields and a set of derived fields:

30 Direct fields define the types of decision that may be stored.

 Derived fields summarise the consequences or impact of the decision.

 It is desirable that the direct fields represent a set of mutually exclusive states, whereas the derived
35 fields need not be mutually exclusive. Each field is assigned an index into the dimension. A decision type

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node is then defined as a vector, comprising one index from each dimension. Decisions of that type have their quantities applied to that node, so that each node accumulates a summary of like decisions.

5 The Decision Schema is a facility which client applications may use to model complex negotiations in a manageable and effective manner. A client application must, however, be clear as to its decision semantics, in order to make use this feature. An example of a Decision
10 Schema is given below in the more detailed description of the preferred embodiment.

THE DECISION CUBE

A decision cube is built in the code in the form of a multidimensional array. It is used to store the
15 quantities associated with each decision. Each element of the array should be initialised to zero.

DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR DECISION SCHEMAS

Decision states (within a dimension) are exclusive. It is meaningless to record both an agreement to NotDo something, and yet that it is Done. If an agent agrees to
20 NotDo something, and yet declares it Done, then it is regarded in the context of the system as a rogue agent.

The decision cube does not preclude recording inappropriate or meaningless information. As noted above,
25 it is a fundamental design principle that it is better to record what people claim, and then leave the external clients (or parties) to resolve their claims, than it is to try to decide the truth of a matter. Thus the system can record both a NotDo and a Done, and let the client
30 system scan for such occurrences, and then implement whatever procedures necessary at that point.

Decision states may be partial. This requires the proposal to have a Quantity. For example: a proposal to ship 12 crates of water (Consider.Do.12) may have the

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response: Accept.Do.6, Decline.Do.4; leaving 2 undecided (Pending).

5 This also leads to a further observation: that a proposal using a Quantity is deemed to refer to a homogeneous assignment. Thus, with shipping bottles of water, it is assumed that the parties to the proposal are indifferent between two bottles of water from the same assignment. If partial quantities need to be differentiated, then they should be differentiated as
10 different Things, and then renegotiated accordingly. Thus a crate of 20 pieces of fruit (12 Apples and 8 Oranges) is perfectly acceptable as a Thing, provided the system is not expected to discriminate between Apples and Oranges. If it is, then it should be registered as 2
15 shipments: one of Apples [Quantity 12], and the second as Oranges [Quantity: 8]

OPTIONAL ENTITIES

The entities Assignment and Tender are optional members of the hierarchy. Specifically a Proposal may be
20 created for a Thing without requiring an Assignment or Tender. This facility is provided to support very simple scenarios, without the overhead of the unnecessary creation of Assignment and Tender entities. The hierarchy will always include Thing, Proposal and Decision entities.
25 This heirarchical structure is illustrated in Figure 1.

REQUIREMENTS

The basic requirements needed to support a physical implementation of the system are:

- 30 A facility to define the distinct Entities, their Properties, and the Values associated with these Properties.
- A facility to create the Entities
- A facility to have such Entities persist.
- 35 A facility to identify particular instances of Entities.

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A facility to set, edit and retrieve the Property Values of such Entities.

A facility to manipulate Entities in a Hierarchy.

THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

5 The processes required to implement the system will now be described in more detail, including in particular the construction of the Entity hierarchy, and adding decisions to the hierarchy.

10 The specific functions (processes) described in more detail below are:

NewEntity()	The facility to create a new member entity of the hierarchy
RegisterEntity()	The facility to load an entity (into memory)
15 LoadHierarchy()	The facility to load directly a full subordinate tree
ApplyDecision()	The facility to increment the multidimensional data array, or cube
Item()	The facility to retrieve a pointer to a member entity
20 Cube: GetValue()	The facility to retrieve a cube's value at a particular node
NotifyEvent()	Advising Client System of an event

25 Of these functions, only two are intended to be accessible to clients/parties external to the system, namely NewEntity() and Item(). The function LoadHierarchy() could be achieved by multiple applications of RegisterEntity() but it is convenient to have it available as a separate function in its own right.

30 The only further facility required to provide an effective minimal embodiment of the system is then:

EntityPropertyValue():	Retrieve the Value of a Property of an Entity.
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This is a trivial process and need not be further discussed.

The utility of the system will often require a client application to be able to determine the state of a particular entity, by examining its properties. This function provides that facility.

The following describes the sequencing and sub-processes necessary to support each of the key function processes highlighted above. The descriptions should be read in conjunction with the flowcharts in Figures 2 to 9 with the same title. Numeric references refer to these flow-charts individually.

In the preferred embodiment of the system, the hierarchy consists of Things, Assignments, Tenders, Proposals and Decisions. Since their processing internal to the system is largely similar, so it is more convenient to regard them all as instances of a generalised Entity. An implementation of NewEntity() therefore may be read as

"Construct a facility, of the type:

NewEntity(EntityTypeName) where EntityTypeName is one of: Thing, Assignment, Tender, Proposal, Decision."

This allows further hierarchies to be readily developed, but at the cost of more sophisticated code to handle the distinct types.

Notation:

Numbers:	1.	Numbered boxes in the accompanying flow-charts.
Restrictions:	[Thing only]	Entities only of [this] type
Exclusions:	[Not Thing]	Entities not of [this] type
Universal:	[All]	Entities of all Types.

NewEntity()

This is the facility to create a new member entity of the hierarchy and is illustrated in Figure 2 of the drawings. The procedure applies to all the entities
5 Thing, Assignment, Tender, Proposal, and Decision. Note however that Step 1 applies only to a Thing, Step 4 does not apply to Decision, and Step 5 applies only to Decision.

Arguments: The properties of that Entity. See Entity
10 Properties, below.

1. [Thing only] A Client Reference to a Thing should be unique. A check is made to see if such a Client Reference already exists.
- 1a. If it does, the process is deemed to have failed.
- 15 2. [All] Add a new record to the appropriate EntityType database table. Include the data from the arguments to the NewEntity() call.
3. Retrieve a unique ID (within that EntityType) for the new entity.
- 20 4. Register() the new entity in memory, see below and Figure 3. (Create a new object in memory, of that type, with the appropriate data as supplied by the arguments in the call to the function.)
5. Proposal: Math: AddDecision(), see below and Figure
25 5. Since something has happened which could have a bearing on the client systems behaviour (e.g. a new Thing to be considered, new Assignment to be processed, new Tender to be negotiated, Proposal to be considered, or Decision to be evaluated), so an
30 EventNotification is sent out to the client system to make it aware of the event, in particular its type, and its ID. See NotifyEvent()
6. NotifyEvent(). Finally, an ID is returned (non-zero, in this embodiment), unique within the EntityType, so
35 that the caller of the process may subsequently refer to this particular new entity, in calls to Item(), by its new EntityName.

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RegisterEntity()

This is the facility to load an entity (into memory), and is illustrated in Figure 3 of the drawings. The procedure also applies to all the entities Thing, Assignment, Tender, Proposal, and Decision. Note however that Steps 2, 3, 4 and 6 do not apply to a Thing, Step does not apply to Assignment, Step 7 does not apply to Decision, and Step 9 applies only to Thing.

Arguments: The properties of that Entity. See Entity Properties.

Arguments: In addition, the ID's of the Entity's superiors in the Hierarchy.

1. A check is made, to discover whether this particular entity has already been loaded. If so, there is no need to load it again. Processing proceeds to Step 11, where a Pointer to the Entity is returned, so that the calling function may directly reference its properties.
2. [Not Thing] Item(): Get pointer to superior thing, see below and Figure 7. As the EntityType 'Thing', is the root of the Hierarchy structure, all instances of subordinate EntityTypes (but not a Thing itself, hence the exclusion) will have a superior Thing. This step proceeds to get a reference to the entity's superior Thing, by a call to Item(ThingID). The ThingID is passed, along with the ID's of any other superior entities, in the call to the function. As a further consequence of the call, since Item() will load the Thing if not already loaded, it will load the full hierarchy particular to this Thing, including the entity which is being attempted to be registered. Hence this call is recursive if the Thing was not already loaded. Thereafter, the Thing being loaded, there is no further call to load the hierarchy, and hence to register the entity which originated the call to Thing. In the recursive case, this process again checks to see whether or not the

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subject of the original call has now in the interim been loaded.

3. [Not Thing, Not Assignment] This step calls Item() as required to get pointers to further superior entities. A Thing has none, and as Assignment has only a superior Thing, so both are excluded from this step. These pointers will be used in Step 6, to allow an entity to directly reference its superiors. This step also provides an opportunity to ensure that the superiors specified in the call to this function are all available, and appropriate to the entity being registered.
4. [Not Thing] See Step 2. Due to the recursive nature of the call to Item(ThingID), this step checks to see whether the originally requested entity has now in the interim been loaded in memory.
5. [All] In this step, a blank (uninitialised, data unspecified) instance of this class of entity is created in memory.
6. [Not Thing] All objects other than a Thing will have superiors. In this step, the pointers gathered in Steps 2 and 3 are now assigned to appropriate properties in the new memory instance. In this particular embodiment, only the immediate superior in the hierarchy is assigned to the new memory entity. Higher superiors may then be accessed by chaining entity properties, e.g.:
(Visual Basic) Proposal.Tender.Assignment
(C++) Proposal()->Tender()->Assignment().
7. [All] Create and link a Math Crystal. This step assigns the property values, passed as function arguments, to the appropriate Object.Properties. Hereafter, a client system or internal routine will be able to directly determine the state of the object, by accessing these Property Values.
8. Assign the Entity's data.

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9. [Proposal Only] A Proposal has a Property Quantity or more exactly Consider Quantity. This is the amount that is being offered for consideration. Where the field is not used or required, it may be deemed to have a value 1. It is therefore meaningless to consider the impact of decisions (how much has been agreed, etc.) if the original target is not known. This step therefore adds a Decision as a "Consider", with Decision parameters Action and BidWanted derived from the proposal properties.
10. [Thing Only] LoadHierarchy(), see below and Figure 3. As described earlier and elsewhere, loading a Thing also loads the entire hierarchy subordinate to a Thing. It is achieved by a call to the LoadHierarchy() function.
11. [All] Processing complete, the process will return a Pointer to the newly created memory object.

LoadHierarchy()

This is the facility to load directly a full subordinate tree, and is illustrated in Figure 4. Note that Section I comprising Steps 1 to 5 processes the intermediate entity types Assignment, Tender and Proposal. Section II comprising Steps 6 to 9 processes the entity type Decision.

Arguments: The ID (ThingID) of the Thing whose hierarchy is to loaded..

The process needs to load all the Assignments, Tenders and Proposals associated with a Thing. It does this by Registering the Entities. The procedure is described therefore as follows.

Section I.

1. [Not Thing, Not Decision] The process initiates a sub-process for each intermediate EntityType in turn. The hierarchy subordinate to a Thing is being loaded, so Thing is redundant and excluded. Decisions are treated differently, later, and so here excluded.

2. Each EntityType's stored data (database table, in this embodiment) is searched for instances of this EntityType, with the particular Thing as their superior (ie: having matching ThingID). For each found instance, another sub-process is initiated, which comprises Steps 3 and 4.
3. For each entity instance matching the Thing, the entity's particular data is retrieved.
4. The new data is passed as arguments in a RegisterEntity() call, to load the found entity into memory. Control then passes back to Step 2, to search for the next matching instance.
5. Once each entity type has been fully searched, control passes back to Step 1. If all intermediate types are complete, it passes on to Step 6.

Section II.

6. With the intermediate types complete, the processing of Decisions is now initiated. A loop is initiated, wherein the Decisions table is searched for decisions subordinate to the required Thing (matching 'ThingID'). For each matching decision, a sub-process is initiated, comprising steps 7, 8 and 9.
7. For a matching decision, the data is retrieved from the table.
8. From the Decision's ProposalRefID Property, and following a call to Item(), a pointer to the Decision's Superior Proposal is retrieved.
9. Proposal: Math: AddDecision() is executed, see below and Figure 5.
10. Once all decisions matching the Thing have been processed, the process is complete.

Math: AddDecision

This function is called in NewEntity and LoadHierarchy above, and is illustrated in Figure 5 of the drawings.

Argument: None.

1. A determination is made as to whether the decision source is subordinate. If it is, control passes to Step 2. If it is not, control passes to Step 3.
- 5 2. The procedure sets Cube=Derived Cube.
3. The procedure sets Cube=Normal Cube.
4. Cube:ApplyDecision(), see below and Figure 6. This determines the quality and type for the selected cube.
- 10 5. A determination is made as to whether the Decision Source is Normal (see Steps 1 to 3). If it is, control passes to Step 6. If it is not, control passes to Step 7.
6. Math: Add Decision to Hierarchically Superior Entity.
- 15 7. A determination is made as to whether the Proposal has a Sibling Ref. If it does, control passes to Step 8. If it does not, control passes to Step 9.
8. Math: Add Decision (Sibling) to Sibling Proposal.
9. A determination is made as to whether the Proposal is derived from another Proposal. If it is, control passes to Step 10. If it is not, control passes to Step 11.
- 20 10. Math: Add Decision (Derived) to DerivedFrom Proposal.
11. Processing complete.

25 **Cube: ApplyDecision()**

This is the facility to increment the Decision cube's data which is called in Math: AddDecision above, and is illustrated in Figure 6.

Arguments: Decision parameters. Decision Quantity.

- 30 1. This process needs to translate the decision parameters into a node location. It therefore iterates through each of the decision parameters.
2. Selecting the Decision Dimension Key for each parameter in turn.
- 35 3. It translates the key into an index into that dimension of the cube. (See Decision Cube.)

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4. The set of key indices thus obtained then form a vector into the cube, so selecting a particular node in the array.
5. The node at this key is then incremented by the noted quantity.
6. The derived fields in the decision schema are then recalculated.
7. The process is then complete.

Item()

This function is called in RegisterEntity above, and is the facility to retrieve a pointer to a member entity, and is illustrated in Figure 7.

Arguments: Entity Key

1. From the Entity Key supplied, the collection of similar EntityTypes in memory is searched, to discover whether or not the Entity is already in memory. If it is, the process moves to Step 4, and returns a pointer to the entity.
2. If the entity is not in memory, the process calls the Item() function with the Entity's ThingID to get a pointer to the superior Thing.
3. Since a call to Item(ThingID) always loads the full hierarchy, subsequent new entities will also be directly loaded into memory. Step 3 is not a process, but simply acknowledges that Thing, and its full hierarchy, including the required Entity, will be in memory at this time.
4. The collection of the EntityTypes will now be searched again, and the appropriate pointer returned to the calling function.
5. The process is complete.

Math: GetMathValue.

This is illustrated in Figure 8 of the drawings. This function can be called by a Client system, in order to find out the current status of the computer system.

Argument: None.

1. A determination is made as to whether the decision source is subordinate. If it is, control passes to Step 2. If it is not, control passes to Step 3.
2. The procedure sets Cube=Derived Cube.
3. The procedure sets Cube=Normal Cube.
4. Cube: GetValue(), see below and Figure 9. The value is retrieved from the selected cube.
5. Processing complete.

10 Cube: GetValue()

This is the facility to retrieve the Decision cube's data which is called in Math: GetMathValue, and is illustrated in Figure 9.

Arguments: Decision parameters. Decision Quantity.

- 15 1. This process needs to translate the decision parameters into a node location. It therefore iterates through each of the decision parameters.
2. Selecting the Decision Dimension Key for each parameter in turn.
- 20 3. It translates the key into an index into that dimension of the cube. (See Decision Cube)
4. CubeKey=Vector(DimensionKeys). The set of key indices thus obtained then form a vector into the cube, so selecting a particular node in the array.
- 25 5. The value of the node at this cube key is then retrieved.
6. Processing complete.

COMPUTER RESOURCES & SPECIFICATION

30 While not restricted to these particular resources, the preferred embodiment of the system has been implemented on computer systems currently available.

The prototype of the system was developed on a 133 MHZ Pentium Notebook PC with 32Mb RAM (random access memory), and a 2Gb Hard Disk, running Microsoft Windows NT, with Microsoft Access as the Database, and with the

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software developed and prototyped both in Microsoft Visual Basic 5, and Microsoft Visual C++.

The system was then ported to a Sun Microsystems Ultra5, running Solaris 2.51, with a Sybase System 11 SQL Server database resource, and written in Unix/Ansi C++.

Thus, the key requirements of the system are readily met by the conjunction of a typical computer system, a typical software coding language, and a typical database resource.

SOFTWARE DESIGN

It is readily understood that software design and implementation must take into account the possibility of function calls failing for numerous causes. Since this is a fundamental requirement in software engineering, which must be managed in any commercial implementation, the needs and skills appropriate to support failure will therefore be familiar to any software engineer skilled in the art. As such, they do not feature as an aspect of the claims of the system, such routines and techniques for developing robust code have been considered immaterial to the explicit description of the particular embodiment of the system.

SCOPE OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The preferred embodiment implements a fixed and limited hierarchy, of specified types yet which is of sufficient power to provide a modelling and management facility which will cope with typical transactions and negotiations encompassed in the world today.

In combination with a facility to provide agents for execution of processes, it then encompasses a uniform and general transaction facility, suitable for example business, domestic, military and governmental use.

To the extent that these agents may themselves be computer processes, then such an environment offers a computerised transaction facility. Where these agents do

not need to refer to non-computer resources for their information to fulfil their transactions, then to that extent, the environment so described becomes an automated one.

5

DATABASE

For each entity type there is a corresponding database table. The table is given the name of the entity type. Thus, the existence of a 'Thing' entity leads to the existence of a 'Thing' table.

10

THING TABLE

The Thing Table contains references to objects external to the system. Each new Thing record added to the table has a unique ThingID.

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Field Name	Type	Notes on Usage
ThingID	Long	Uniquely identifies a Thing
ClientSystem	String	Identifies the Client System
ClientSystemReference	Long	Identifies the external object in the Client System
ClientRefDescription	String	Optional - Description for client convenience

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ASSIGNMENT TABLE

The Assignment Table contains references to processes to be applied to Thing entities. Each new Assignment record added to the table has a unique AssignmentID.

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Field Name	Type	Notes on Usage
AssignmentID	Long	Uniquely identifies an Assignment
ThingRefID	Long	Thing this Assignment is for
Instigator	String	Supplied by client to identify who created entity
InstigatorRef	Long	Supplied by client as external reference to Instigator
PredecessorAssignmentRefID	Long	
Redirection	String	Precise nature of assignment
Quantity	Double	How much of the redirection is requested
The following fields can optionally be included:		
Deadline	Date	Date (including time) by which an assignment must be complete
PreferredByDate	Date	Date (including time) by which it would be preferred to have the assignment complete

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TENDER TABLE

The tender table contains the information which groups proposals. Each new Tender record added to the table has a unique TenderID.

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Field Name	Type	Notes on Usage
TenderID	Long	Uniquely identifies a Tender
ThingRefID	Long	Thing this Tender is for
AssignmentRefID	Long	The superior Assignment in the hierarchy
Instigator	String	Supplied by client to identify who created entity
InstigatorRef	Long	Supplied by client as external reference to Instigator
Quantity	Double	How much this tender relates to

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PROPOSAL TABLE

The Proposal contains details of the negotiation with an agent to perform the process. Each new Proposal record added to the table has a unique ProposalID.

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Field Name	Type	Notes on Usage
ProposalID	Long	Uniquely identifies a Proposal
ThingRefID	Long	Thing this Proposal is for
AssignmentRefID	Long	The superior Assignment in the hierarchy
TenderRefID	Long	The superior Tender in the hierarchy
Instigator	String	Supplied by client to identify who created entity
InstigatorRef	Long	Supplied by client as external reference to Instigator
SuperiorProposalRefID	Long	
SiblingProposalRefID	Long	
Upline	String	Who has an interest in the process being performed
Downline	String	Who will perform the process
GoingUp	Boolean	Who initiated the proposal
BidWanted	Boolean	Does acceptance grant right to act
Action	String	The action in regard to performing the process
ConsiderQuantity	Double	How much of the action is proposed
The following fields can optionally be included:		
ReplyRequiredByDate	Date	Date by which the right to make a decision (particularly accept/decline) expires
CompletionRequiredByDate	Date	Date by which the accepted quantity must be complete

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DECISION TABLE

Field Name	Type	Notes on Usage
DecisionID	Long	Uniquely identifies a Decision
ProposalRefID	Long	Uniquely identifies a Proposal
Instigator	String	Supplied by client to identify who created entity
InstigatorRef	Long	Supplied by client as external reference to Instigator
ConsiderQuantity	Double	
AnnulQuantity	Double	Amount of original proposal withdrawn
DeclineQuantity	Double	A response, Amount declined from proposal
AcceptQuantity	Double	A response, Amount accepted from proposal
ForwardQuantity	Double	A response, Amount forwarded from proposal

INSTIGATOR AND INSTIGATOR REFERENCE

At the creation of an entity record, the client system can provide two references. One is the instigator of the entity creation, and the other is a meaningful reference to the instigator.

These fields are available for each entity type, however, they are of particular significance to the creation of Thing entities.

DECISION SCHEMA

The preferred embodiment implements a three-dimensional decision schema, with dimensions: Action, Authority and Resolution.

5 Direct fields:

Direct fields represent the immediate description of the decision. The Index for each dimension in this embodiment is noted in brackets.

Action:

- | | | |
|----|------------|--|
| 10 | [0] Do: | The potential exists that something be done. |
| | [1] NotDo: | The potential no longer exists for something to be done. |
| | [2] Done: | The claim is that something has in fact been done. |

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Resolution:

- | | | |
|----|---------------|--|
| | [0] Consider: | It is being put to an agent to (action) something. |
| | [1] Annul: | The (action) is no longer available for consideration. |
| 20 | [2] Decline: | The agent declines to pursue the action. |
| | [3] Accept: | The agent accepts to pursue the action. |
| 25 | [4] Forward: | The agent accepts the responsibility for the action but will not perform the action. |

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Authority:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| [0] FullAuthority: | Upon acceptance, the agent is free to pursue the action. |
| [1] BidWanted: | There is no authority to pursue the action. |

Notes to clarify the above:

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Consider - the preferred embodiment embeds this in the proposal. It is necessary for the logical process that it be part of the decision schema, but it more naturally represents the opportunity or quantity to be decided upon.

Annul - allows the modelling of the withdrawal of an offer, rather than the offer being declined by the invitee.

Forward - allows the modelling of the situation where a salesman accepts a client order, but will not be fulfilling it himself. It will be fulfilled, for example, by the factory floor.

BidWanted - allows a tender for a contract to be modelled, or an offer of tickets, where the final allocation will be at the discretion of the offeror, not the bidder.

In the following, these are written in the order:
Resolution.Action.Authority.

Derived Fields:

Given the events (decisions) it is then appropriate to ask what the current situation is. The creation of derived fields therefore allows logical processing or mathematics to be done on the direct fields. The preferred embodiment implements the following derived fields. Calculations to generate the derived fields are noted beside the field description. The Identifiers are taken to indicate the values or quantities associated by those identifiers.

For example: (Do - NotDo - Done = Open) should be read as:

If quantity required as "Do" = 12, and quantity to "NotDo" = 5 and quantity claimed as "Done" = 3, then the quantity remaining "Open" is $12 - 5 - 3 = 4$, ie 12 minus 5 minus 3. Dimension Indices are in brackets.

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Action

[3] Open: (Do - NotDo - Done) Everything not
cancelled or
complete

5 Resolution

[5] Available: (Consider - Annul) Everything not
withdrawn

[6] Potential: (Available - Declined) Everything not
declined

10 [7] Pending: (Potential - Accept - Forward)
Everything not
decided

Authority

No derived fields

15 Examples

Natural examples of decisions which may be expressed in
this schema therefore are:

Accept.Do Accept to do something.

Decline.Do: Decline to do something.

20 Extending slightly: consider the following.

Accept.NotDo Accept to NotDo something (eg:
cancel an order)

Decline.NotDo Declines to NotDo something (eg: too
late to cancel.)

25 Consider further:

Accept.Done: Accepts that something has been
done.

Decline.Done: Decline to recognise that something
has been done.

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In the context of the system, a Do recognises the intent or potential to Do something, so that to Accept.Do for example sets up an expectation that whatever is being referred to will in due course be done.

To recognise a Do is therefore to OPEN a potential. To CLOSE a potential, so that it can be dismissed from attention, one of two things must happen. Either it will in due course be Done or a subsequent agreement will be set up to NotDo that which is being referred to.

The set [Do, NotDo, Done] therefore reflects a fundamental and natural set of potential intents, actions or claims. Given a potential that something can be done, so the process is initiated or OPENED as a Do; and it remains OPEN until either there is a matching NotDo, or it is Done. Whereupon it is in effect CLOSED and requires no further attention.

In the example outline above the decision cube will have dimensions [4][8][2] and each element of the array will be initialised to zero.

Worked Example

This will apply 2 decisions to a Cube. The first will reflect asking someone to consider doing 12 of something (buying 12 bottles of water, for example). The second will reflect the agreement of the individual to the proposal. The details of the nature of the transaction are not stored in or relevant to neither the cube nor the system itself. Rather, only references to the existence of the transaction are stored. The system manages and captures the complexity of the negotiation, but leaves the description of the transaction to the client system.

Decision 1:	Asking someone to consider doing 12 of something.
Decision Specification:	Narrative/Intuitive description:

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Resolution: CONSIDER Please consider the following
 proposal
Action: DO to do
Quantity: 12 12 (of something)
5 Authority: FULL with my permission to proceed,
 if you accept.

Cube Vector:

(Do = 0, Consider = 0, Authority = 0): Vector = (0,0,0)

Cube Node:

10 The active node is therefore Cube[0][0][0].

Incrementing the value: the node's value is increased by
the decision quantity.

Cube[0][0][0] = Cube[0][0][0] + 12;

The node Consider.Do.Full is now 12.

15 Recalculation of the derived fields

Only a typical case is shown here, for illustration.

Available.Do.Full = Consider.Do.Full - Annul.Do.Full

= 12 - 0 = 12

20 Decision 2: The invitee accepts 8 of the proposal
Decision Type: Accept.Do.Full
Decision Quantity: 8
Decision Vector: [Do= 0][Accept = 3][FullAuthority = 0]

Implementation:

Cube[0][3][0] = Cube[0][3][0] + 8;

25 Restricting to the Do.Full indices, the Resolution
dimension therefore now looks as follows:

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Resolution	Quantity
Consider	12
Annul	0
Available	12
Declined	0
Potential	12
Accept	8
Forward	0
Pending	4

For a given Action therefore, 2 key foci exist:
How much has been Accepted; and how much is still Pending.
The first acknowledges a commitment to something, allowing
planning. The second, unresolved but potential
commitments, require follow-up.

FURTHER EMBODIMENT

The system itself is not limited to or by the
preferred embodiment. A more sophisticated embodiment may
be implemented without impinging upon or materially
reshaping the fundamentals of the system herein described.
Some of the additions to the preferred embodiment are now
outlined.

ENTITY PROPERTIES

The system may include the entity property
EntityCreatedAT to store its TIME of creation.

The system may include the entity property EntityVoid
to support a facility to remove an Entity from
consideration, in effect deleting it without actually
removing it from the database.

The system may include the entity property
EntityClosed to enable a client to decide not to post any
further transactions to that entity. Note that this

restriction would not be controlled by the system but by the client system, otherwise it violates the 'Reflect don't Control' principle of the system. Additional properties which suggest internal control should be avoided or renamed.

An Assignment entity may include further information above and beyond the simple identification of the transformation. For example, if a further embodiment of the system were to support deadline modelling, a deadline for the Assignment might be further included as a field in the Assignment entity.

AUDIT TRAIL

The system may include an audit trail to record the details of all transactions passing through the system.

MATH IN MEMORY

The system may include storing the complex calculations in memory to speed up the overall performance.

ADDITION FUNCTIONS FOR CLIENT SYSTEMS

The system may include further facilities to enrich the range of the functionality available to the client system. An example is a query facility, taking advantage of the fact that the storage of the embodiment is a database, so that client applications may implement queries such as:

Assignments outstanding:	Assignments not Closed, Pending non-zero
Assignments overdue:	Assignments not Closed, Created before X Date
Agreements in place:	Proposals with Downline=Y

DELETING ENTITIES

The system may include a facility to delete entity data. In the preferred embodiment no such facility exists. It is a design principle that the system does not
5 'forget' or 'lose' information. The preferred embodiment regards data deletion, therefore, as an internal housekeeping function for the user.

Clearly, on limited capacity machines, an
unconstrained policy of adding data without any facility
10 for deletion will overwhelm the resources at some point. Therefore, a policy on deletion of data would be prudent. This will typically depend on the rate of accretion of new data, the importance of the data, the resources available, and policy on data storage, archiving etc.

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